

Habre forces recapture Faya-Largeau

NDJAMENA (R) — The northern Chad town of Faya-Largeau, held by rebel forces, was retaken Saturday by the government forces of President Hissene Habre, the Chadian military command announced. A military command communiqué said the northern stronghold of former President Goukouni Oueddeï was retaken at 1300 GMT. The communiqué said Libyan planes and armoured cars tried to defend the town which Mr. Oueddeï's rebel forces seized last month. (Photo on page 2)

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة عربية مستقلة سياسية يومية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحافية الأردنية

Palestinian team leaves for Tunis

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing Palestinian refugee camps and other Palestinian groups in Jordan left for Tunis Saturday to express support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) leadership. A report in Al Rai's newspaper Saturday said that the delegation, comprising 25 leading Palestinian personalities, carry statements signed by Palestinians living in Jordan denouncing Syrian-Libyan interference in Palestinian internal affairs and condemning support for the PLO dissidents in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. The delegation is one of several others that have been visiting Tunis from around the Arab World to express support for the PLO and its leader Yasser Arafat.

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King cables good wishes to Swiss

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to the president of the Swiss Confederation on Switzerland's national day anniversary. In his cable King Hussein wished the Swiss people further progress and prosperity.

Kuwait buys French fighters

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait said Saturday it had signed a contract with a French company to buy fighter planes and transport aircraft for senior military personnel. An official statement issued by the Kuwaiti Defence Ministry said the contract was signed by Abdul Razak Al Khamsi, the ministry's under-secretary, and a representative of the French company which it did not name.

Havana expels U.S. Marine

HAVANA (R) — A Marine guard at the U.S. interest section here has been ordered to leave Cuba within 24 hours for wearing a T-shirt with "Cuba Yes, Fidel No" emblazoned across it, diplomatic sources said Saturday. They said the expulsion order came from the Foreign Ministry after complaints from locals.

Youth shot dead in N. Ireland

BELFAST (R) — Security forces shot dead a youth in Northern Ireland early Saturday, police said. The incident, in the southern town of Armagh, involved a patrol from the predominantly part-time Ulster Defence Regiment.

Bomb found under church pews

LONDON (R) — Churchgoers in a south England parish prayed for salvation kneeling just a breath away from a cache of deadly explosives. Builders doing restoration work at St. Mary's Anglican Church in Reigate, Surrey, removed a pew and found a bundle of six sticks of gelignite and six detonators under floorboards. Police said the explosives might have been left in the church, which has a Sunday congregation of 500 worshippers by Home Guard (part-time) troops at the end of World War II.

Raymond Massey dies

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actor Raymond Massey, who appeared in more than 60 films and was best known for his portrayal of Abraham Lincoln, has died in Los Angeles at the age of 86, a hospital spokesman said Saturday.

David Niven to be buried Tuesday

CHATEAU D'OEIX, Switzerland (R) — The funeral of British actor David Niven, who died Friday aged 73, will take place in this Swiss mountain resort next Tuesday, a family spokesman said Saturday. British actor Roger Moore, star of the James Bond films, has already arrived for the funeral, the spokesman said. (Obituary on page 8)

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Iraq says Iranians routed in north front

GALALA, northern Iraq (R) — Iraq's commander in the northern Gulf war front said Saturday Iranian troops had been driven out of all territory captured in their offensive in the area a week ago.

New offensive foiled

The Iraqi commander said Iranian losses in the north would weaken Iran's position in the central sector of the war front, where it launched a new offensive early Saturday.

Gen. Hussein put Iranian casualties in the north in the past 10 days at nearly 9,000 and said four artillery batteries, two jet fighters and three helicopter gunships had been among a huge amount of Iranian equipment and armour destroyed.

Correspondents were taken to the towns of Galala and Chouman and the area around Mount Kardemend, recaptured by Iraqi commandos after an airborne assault on Thursday.

Iranian shells continued to land close to Iraqi positions during the correspondents' tour.

Gen. Hussein also said the garrison town of Haj Omran, which Iran claimed it captured on the first day of its offensive, was under full Iraqi control.

"The Iranians never entered the place," he said.

Gen. Hussein praised Kurdish militiamen who fought alongside Iraqi regular troops during the battle, saying "they proved to be great fighters."

Correspondents saw many Kurdish fighters armed with machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenades occupying positions around Mount Kardemend.

Syria adopts warmer tone towards Gemayel

DAMASCUS (R) — The Syrian government newspaper Tishrin, taking a markedly warmer tone towards Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, said Saturday that Damascus would never cause him any problems.

A Tishrin editorial, addressing the president as "our brother," was published as new U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane headed to the Middle East to try to revive efforts to rid Lebanon of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces.

"Our brother Gemayel, your problem was never with Syria and never will be," Tishrin said. "Syria will never allow itself to be an adversary of any party or individual."

The editorial appeared to signal the end of a recent war of words between Mr. Gemayel and the Damascus state-run Syrian media, diplomats in Beirut said.

Tishrin said the current problem lay between the United States and Israel, whom it said were

Beirut launches efforts to end violence in Shouf

BEIRUT (R) — A new effort has been launched by the Lebanese government to end the simmering mountain war between predominantly Christian rightists and Druze militiamen, reports from both sides said Saturday.

The 10-month-old conflict is the major obstacle in the way of sending Western peacekeeping troops to help patrol areas which Israel intends to quit under a partial pullback plan.

Reports from both sides said President Amin Gemayel was making quiet contacts to ensure security in the Shouf mountain area in preparation for the planned Israeli pullout from there.

The move came as new U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane headed to the Middle East.

The mountain war is expected to be high on the agenda of Mr. McFarlane, who arrived in Rome Saturday before starting a tour aimed at reviving stalled efforts for a complete withdrawal of Israel, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

history of the Iraqi army." Iraq had claimed it captured Haj Omran, which it said had been used to supply Kurdish rebels in Iran, and several surrounding peaks on the first day of its northern offensive a week ago.

State television screened two films of the Kardemend operation, showing Iraqi commandos dropping from helicopter gunships onto the mountain after heavy artillery shelling and air raids.

It also showed scores of Iranian troops surrendering to advancing Iraqi forces.

Another Iraqi communiqué said Iraqi planes made 125 sorties against Iranian positions in the central sector and attacked "remnants of fleeing enemy troops east of Zurbatiyah, setting fire to several tanks and armoured vehicles."

Helicopter gunships made 93 sorties in support of Iraqi units opposing the latest Iranian offensive, destroying seven tanks, nine armoured personnel carriers, 15 military trucks and 15 troop emplacements, it said.



Shaky ceasefire holds between Fateh factions

GUNMEN ON THE VIGIL: Lebanese militiamen armed with machine-guns and recoilless guns Friday guard an ancient strategic castle in the centre of the north Lebanese city of Tripoli. The castle, along with several other key

positions, was evacuated by Syrian troops Thursday and several groups of Lebanese gunmen vied with each other to gain control of the posts (A.P. wirephoto)

PLO leader calls for Arab intervention to stop Israeli killings of Palestinians

TUNIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Saturday appealed to Arab heads of state for urgent intervention to stop the killings of Palestinians in Lebanon and Israeli-held territories.

In the appeal issued by the Palestinian agency WAFA and reported by the Tunisian agency TAP, Mr. Arafat denounced the killings of Palestinians by Israeli forces in occupied areas and "Syrian-Libyan attacks" against Palestinian guerrilla positions in north Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley.

"What is happening now is only a prelude to a new massacre like that of Tel Za'atar," Mr. Arafat added, referring to a siege and assault.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader charged that Syrians and Libyans were "using heavy weapons, rockets

and tanks and setting siege in order to prevent the supply of the bases in arms and ammunition given to us by our Arab brothers."

He added that despite mediation efforts to heal a rift within the PLO and with Syria, he had come up against "a greater determination in the implementation of the plan for the political and organic liquidation of the PLO."

Pro-Arafat fighters and rebels headed by dissident commanders in Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah command group have fought sporadically in the Bekaa Valley for the past week in the bloodiest flare-up of the 12-week-old revolt.

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MIDDLE EAST

Iran reports executing 8 Mujahedeen members

TEHRAN (R) — Eight members of the outlawed Mujahedeen-e-Khalq guerrilla group have been executed in Iran for involvement in ousted President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's 1981 escape to France, the National news agency IRNA said Saturday.

The IRNA report, which referred to the Mujahedeen as "munafiqin" (hypocrites), said they were executed on Thursday. It gave no further details.

Mr. Bani-Sadr was dismissed by Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in June 1981 after losing a power struggle and being declared incompetent by parliament.

He later fled to France in an Iranian air force plane, helped by members of the Mujahedeen and accompanied by their leader, Masoud Rajavi, who also now lives in Paris.

IRNA said another Mujahedeen member involved in Mr. Bani-Sadr's escape had been killed in a raid on a Mujahedeen hideout, while three others had been sentenced to death in their absence.

It gave no details of the raid on the hide-out and did not name the people involved.

The agency said another Mujahedeen sympathiser had been jailed for 10 years for giving money to the organisation.

The Mujahedeen is an old-established group with an ideology combining militant Islam and Marxism.

The guerrillas took part in the revolution which overthrew the Shah in 1979, but later split from the followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, who branded them hypocrites who pretended to be Muslims but were not.

In the summer of 1981, the Mujahedeen waged a violent campaign against the revolutionary leadership.

They were blamed for a big bomb attack which killed 72 people at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party and another which killed the then President and prime minister, Mohammad Ali Rajai and Mohammed Bahonar.

The authorities took tough action to crush the Mujahedeen and in recent months there has been little sign of the group being active.

in Iran.

Ex-navy chief on trial

TEHRAN (R) — The Iranian authorities said Saturday that the former commander of the navy, Capt. Bahram Afzali, had been a member of the outlawed Tudeh Communist Party and would go on trial within a month.

Capt. Afzali was dismissed in April shortly before the Tudeh Party was banned, but at the time no reason was given.

The national news agency IRNA quoted the prosecutor of the armed forces' revolutionary court as saying Capt. Afzali would go on trial by the end of the Iranian month of Mordad (Aug. 22) along with other military members of the outlawed Tudeh Party.

Some 1,500 Tudeh members are officially said to be under arrest. Party leaders were detained in February and in May several of them confessed on television to spying for the Soviet Union.

The Tudeh was subsequently banned and 18 Soviet diplomats were expelled from Iran on charges of interfering in its internal affairs.

Senior judicial officials have said the Tudeh leaders would be tried once investigations into their activities were ended.

U.S. expectations prove unrealistic

By Jeffrey Antevil
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The visit to Washington this week by two Israeli ministers has shown how far the Reagan administration has fallen short of arranging a broad Middle East peace agreement.

When Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens ended their visit on Thursday, U.S. and Israeli officials said it had been a diplomatic success.

But their talks dealt with Lebanon to the near exclusion of the overall peace process and the United States appeared to have retreated from its original goal -- a rapid Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Israel did agree, under American pressure, to state publicly that its controversial troop redeployment in Lebanon would be the first stage in a total withdrawal.

This was intended to allay fears, especially in Lebanon itself, that a partial pullback, coupled with Syria's refusal to withdraw its troops, would lead to partition.

But the concession had little practical effect since Israel has set no date for a withdrawal.

Mr. Arens said Israel would shortly begin its redeployment to more secure positions, regardless of whether the Lebanese army was able to fill the security vacuum it would leave.

This could produce renewed

fighting among Druze Muslim and Christian factions in the Shouf mountains, where the Israelis have at times tried to keep the combatants apart.

Administration officials, who were recently calling for a rapid pullout of the Israeli troops that invaded Lebanon in June 1982, now appear pleased with Israel's statement that it is willing to withdraw at some unspecified time.

Since this withdrawal is conditional on a Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) pullout, Israel is not likely to have to make good on its words soon.

Concern over the possibility of a long-term partition of Lebanon between Israel and Syria overshadowed other topics during the ministers' visit.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Just as when Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin paid his last official visit to Washington soon after the Israeli invasion, Lebanon so dominated the latest round of talks that the broad peace process got no more than a passing mention.

A senior U.S. official told reporters that in 15 hours of talks they had discussed how to get the peace process moving, and Washington restated its opposition to Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory.

He said the administration would not accept the notion that

Israel, which has kept the spotlight on Lebanon for more than a year now, clearly does not lament its passing.

U.S. officials said Mr. Reagan's new special Middle East envoy, Robert McFarlane, would probably deal almost entirely with getting foreign forces out of Lebanon rather than with the overall peace process during his forthcoming Middle East trip.

They said Mr. McFarlane, who will stop in Syria on his trip, will carry the new Israeli assurances on eventual total withdrawal as well as some ideas on how that might be achieved.

He will also visit Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
MAIN CHANNEL
16:30 Koran
16:30 Cartoons
17:30 Famous People
17:30 Mighty Mouse
18:00 Programme on Animals
18:30 Children's Programme
18:30 Programmes on Iraq
18:30 Programmes Review
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Local Series
21:30 Local Programme
22:00 Arabic Series
22:00 News Summary

RADIO JORDAN
851 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 93.60 KHz, SW

07:30 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:45 Catch the Words
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Late Night Choice
18:45 News Summary
19:00 Jazz Hour
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
23:00 Evening Show
23:03 Evening Show
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE
630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsbulletin 06:30 Divertimento

06:45 Financial Review 06:55 References 07:00 World News 07:00 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Letters and Mail 07:45 Letterbox 07:45 News 08:00 News 08:00 Counterpart 08:00 World News 08:00 News about Britain 08:15 From Our Own Correspondent 08:20 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:00 References 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45 12:00 World News 12:00 British Press Review 12:30 Religious Services 12:45 World News 12:45 News About Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Baker's Half Dozen 14:30 The Economic Consequences of John Maynard Keynes 15:00 World News 15:00 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Stories by Saki 15:45 What Difference Does A Year Make 17:00 The Newswatch 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 What's New 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letters from America 19:00 World News 19:00 Meridian 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sportcast 20:00 World News 20:30 News about Britain 20:15 Roads to Trebizond 20:30 Brain of Britain 20:45 21:00 Maigret 21:15 Maigret 22:00 World News 22:00 Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 The Magazine 23:15 The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News 08:00 Science in Action 08:00 References 08:45 Sportcast 01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 Alternative Front

VOICE OF AMERICA
KHC 1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11725

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reporters, Interview, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 New Horizons and New Products 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Critic's Choice 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Sunday Report 20:30 Issues in the News 21:00 News 21:10 International Viewpoints 21:30 News 21:45 Concert Hall 22:00 News 22:10 New Horizons and New Products 23:30 Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Northern Lights" at the American Centre at 9:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Paintings by Conny Osborne at Hotel Amra.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 44271 American Council Library 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Greek Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.A. 664251

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

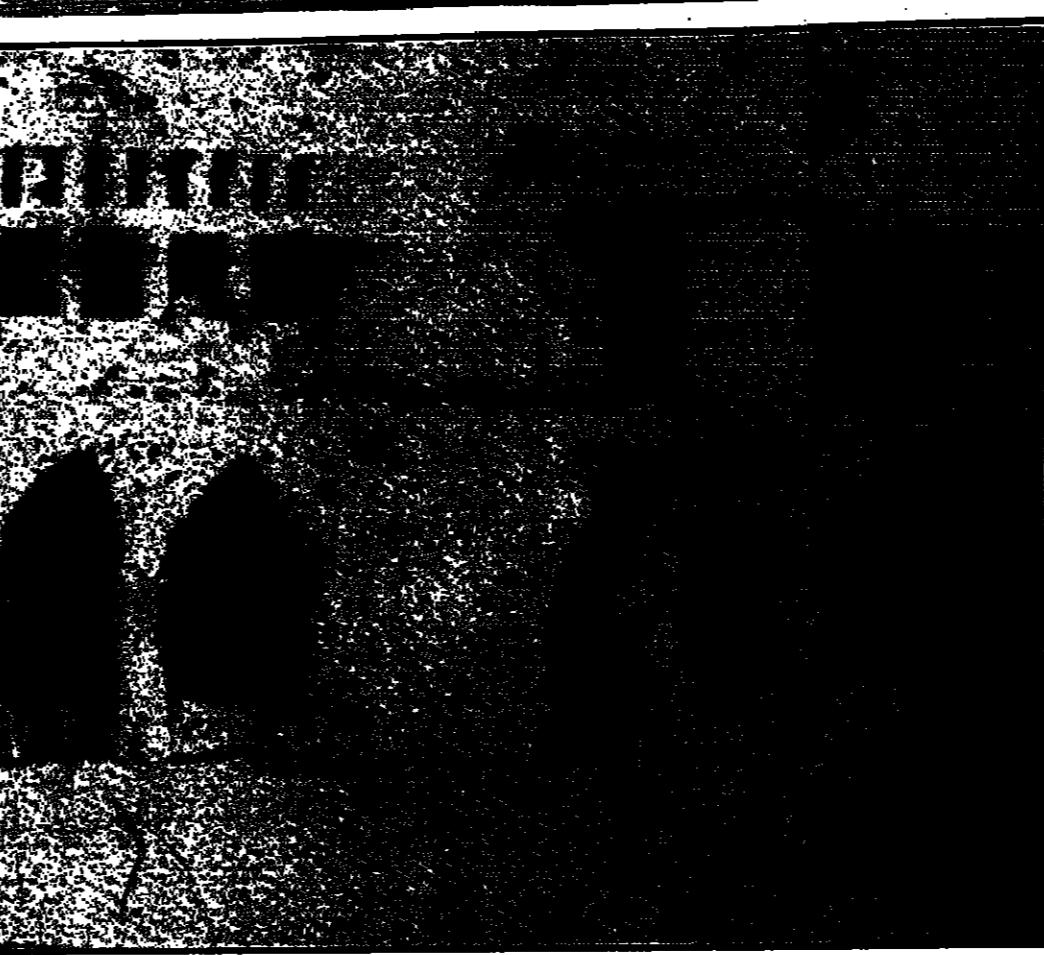
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the anti-antiquities (pottery, glass, etc.). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays 10:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesday.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and antiques by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Amman. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesday.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturday. Tel. 664240.

PRAYER TIMES

03:16 Fajr (Sunrise) Sharm
11:43 Dhuhr
12:54 'Asr
18:45 Maghrib
20:45 Isha



IN REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS
PAST: A mother and her son carry food provisions past a downtown N'djamena building which shows heavy scars of past fighting between the troops.

of Chad's President Hissene Habre and the rebel forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei. (A.P. wirephoto).

Egyptian foreign minister to visit Baghdad soon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali will visit Iraq soon for talks on Middle East developments and bilateral relations, the Cairo weekly magazine October reported Saturday.

Other Arab leaders expected to speak at the assembly's next session were King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hussein and President Hafez Al-Assad of Syria, the magazine said.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Prime Minister Faouzi Mohieddin, in Romania for a five-day official visit, had talks Friday on the Middle East situation with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Romania has often acted as an intermediary in the Middle East conflict.

The two leaders called for establishment of an independent Palestinian state and guarantees for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region. Agence said.

Food poisoning affects Asian workers in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — More than 350

Asian employees of a Filipino construction company were taken to hospital Friday night suffering from food poisoning. Undersecretary of the Kuwaiti Health Ministry Ibrahim Jasem Al Modaf said Saturday.

Two of the victims, all employees of the Atlantic Gulf Pacific Company, were reported in serious condition and some were expected to be discharged later after medical treatment, he said.

Confession contested

Mr. Garibidian, a Syrian-born Armenian, has been charged with murder and attempted murder, destruction of property, violation of the peace, illegal possession of arms and ammunition, making and carrying explosives, conspiracy and forging documents.

A Turk, Ioannes Semerci, is charged with complicity, nine other people face lesser charges, and 10 suspected Armenian activists rounded up after the attack.

He said Mr. Garibidian had retracted the confession during a meeting Friday with the judge investigating the blast which ripped through the airport's crowded southern terminal when a suitcase exploded at the Turkish airlines check-in desk.

The arrest of Mr. Garibidian was hailed by the French government as a major breakthrough in its fight against political violence.

Friday, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre described police work after the bombing as "the model of a successful operation".

Meanwhile French police have claimed responsibility for three bomb attacks on French targets in Tehran in the past week, as well as an attack on the Turkish ambassador's residence in Lisbon in which five guerrillas and two other people were arrested.

Armenian groups have claimed

responsibility for three bomb attacks on French targets in Tehran in the past week, as well as an attack on the Turkish ambassador's residence in Lisbon in which five guerrillas and two other people were arrested.

Armenian activists want Turkey to acknowledge it massacred 1.5 million Armenians during World War I — a charge Turkey denies — and they seek independence for their traditional homeland.

Bomb threats ground 2 French jets

PARIS (R) — Two French domestic airliners made emergency landings Saturday after an anonymous telephone caller claiming to represent an Armenian guerrilla group said bombs had been planted on them, officials at Orly Airport said.

Witnesses said more than 50 armed police formed a tight ring around Ms. Benazir as she was taken from hospital to a police car that took her to the family home.

The doctors said Ms. Benazir, daughter of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had a slight cough and occasional difficulty in breathing after the operation four days ago for nose and ear troubles. Her blood tests and X-rays had shown general weakness, they said.

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KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's best known political detainee, Benazir Bhutto, left hospital Saturday after an emergency operation, her doctors said.

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Housing Corporation to supervise Public Works-run projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Corporation (HC) has taken over responsibility for supervising the implementation of 11 government-sponsored projects from the Ministry of Public Works. HC Director-General Hamdullah Nabulsi announced here Saturday.

He said that HC staff will supervise work on projects in the Karak, Ma'an and Amman Governorates at first, with more projects coming under the corporation's jurisdiction later on.

Under a new HC law, the cabinet can transfer the task of supervising government projects to the Housing Corporation, he said.

The 11 projects to be sup-

ervised are worth some JD 2.5 million and include the construction of a Juvenile rehabilitation centre at Yajouz near Amman; health centre near the Amman Municipality's Fire Brigade headquarters; and a storage warehouse for Al Bashir Hospital at Ashrafieh.

In the Karak Governorate, the HC will supervise work on the construction of a school refectory at Al Rabbeh Agricultural College, a school hall for Al Hasa, and a model girls school at Taifeh.

In the Ma'an Governorate, the HC will look after work at the Institute for Labour Education, a civil defence centre, the governor's offices at Aqaba, as well as boys secondary school in Ma'an.

Uniform Arab vehicle insurance proposed

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Federation of Arab Societies for the Prevention of Road Accidents has proposed that a unified driving licence be issued to drivers in all Arab states in addition to a unified insurance policy for vehicles, according to Dr. Rawhi Al Sharif who attended a recent federation meeting in Cairo.

He said that the federation accepted Bahrain as a new member and decided to observe March 26

every year as "Arab Traffic Day." Dr. Sharif, along with Mr. Mohammad Abul Al Ragheb, both from the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, attended the federation's meetings and submitted a report on the society's activities. A copy of which was distributed to the Arab delegates.

These activities include seminars, pamphlet and posters aimed at reducing the number of road accidents, Dr. Sharif said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Asfour, 'Obeidi confer

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour conferred in his office Saturday with Dr. Mahdi Al 'Obeidi, secretary-general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). They discussed ways of bolstering cooperation between CEAU and Jordan.

AMF capital increased

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has decided to increase its capital in the Arab Monetary Fund by JD 7 million from JD 4 million to JD 11 million, according to a report in Saturday's Al Ra'i newspaper. It said that a decision in this respect had been taken by the cabinet.

Iraq egg agreement signed

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to supply Iraq with 40 million eggs between now and the end of 1983, according to an agreement signed between the two sides in the past few days. A team from the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) visited Iraq and concluded the agreement, according to JCO acting Director Musa Arafat, who led the team to Iraq. The team returned to Amman Saturday.

The two-week seminar aimed at the development of national organisations throughout the Arab World

Saturday commences at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences in Amman (Petra photo)

Seminar aims to develop efficiency of Arab organisations, says Sayegh

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week seminar on developing the performance of national Arab organisations opened at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) offices Saturday.

The seminar is designed to acquaint the participants from many Arab states with ways of developing and optimising the running

of such organisations in their own countries, according to the AOAS Director Dr. Nasser Al Sayegh.

He said in an opening speech that improving management techniques in these organisations is a basic element in developing the organisation's operations.

The AOAS, he said, is seeking to establish strong cooperation

between its branches and Arab organisations with the aim of developing the skills of their employees, improving the quality of their information and exchanging experience with them.

Among lecturers at the seminar are specialists from the United States and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Jordan to get \$30m loan from World Bank

WASHINGTON (Petra) — The Jordanian government and the World Bank signed an agreement here Thursday according to which the bank will give Jordan a \$30 million loan to be used in developing transport and telecommunications in the city of

Amman. Jordanian Ambassador in Washington Ibrahim Izzuddin signed the agreement for Jordan and the bank's vice-president for Europe, the Middle East and North Africa signed the agreement for the bank.

Jerash Festival bus arrangements made

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visitors to the Jerash Festival, which is due to open on Aug. 12, can make the return trip by bus at the cost of JD 12.

The rate was fixed here at a meeting grouping representatives of the Jerash Festival Committee and the Public Transport Corporation (PTC).

A statement after the meeting said that visitors to Jerash can board PTC buses at two specially assigned pickup points: Near the Martyrs' Monument west of Amman; and at Maska, near the military court by the Airport Circle east of Amman.

The Jerash Festival will last until Aug. 20.

Drivers unhurt in wreck

AMMAN (J.T.) — The drivers of two cars escaped unhurt in a terrible road accident which occurred in Amman Friday afternoon.

One of the two cars, a BMW driven by Talal Yusef, was heading along the main road linking Ras Al Ain with Jabal Amman when it was hit by another car, a Mercedes, driven by Fuad Qaddadeh who was heading towards Ras Al Ain from Wadi Abdoun.

The Mercedes failed to stop as it reached the road junction near the Jordanian Cigarette Company. The two cars collided and sustained heavy damage.

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Sahab estate directors lower factory space rent

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of the Sahab Industrial Estate (SIE) plans to reduce the annual rent on its buildings with the hope of encouraging factory owners to establish industries within the estate, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Saturday.

It said that work on the first phase of the SIE, around 15 kilometres south of Amman, is expected to be completed in one month.

The first phase entails the construction of service buildings and office space, infrastructure and a number of factory buildings on an 850 dunums site within the SIE premises, according to the director-general of the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) Dr. Fayed Suheimat.

According to Dr. Suheimat, the JIEC had previously fixed the annual rent for factories between JD 10 and JD 12 per square metre but the JIEC board will discuss a reduction of this rent and will make recommendations to the Prime Ministry in the near future.

The paper quoted him as saying that the industrial projects to be set up in the SIE will enjoy an

income and social services tax exemption for two years from the date of operation.

"When a factory owner rents a building for his project within the SIE, he is guaranteed all public services like water and electricity, and the facilities like roads and technical and administrative services" Dr. Suheimat said.

Furthermore, he said, the JIEC is building a permanent 2,000-metre exhibition area to display commodities produced by SIE factories.

The JIEC has also built 258 housing units for the SIE workers and intends to increase the number to 1,250 housing units so as to enable workers to live near their work, Dr. Suheimat said.

In addition, he said, the JIEC, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, is now constructing a vocational training centre on a



Dr. Fayed Suheimat

nine-thousand metre plot to help train youths in areas like building construction, welding, electrical work and others with the purpose of providing factories with much needed skilled technicians. The project is being provided with telecommunications services like telephone and telex facilities, and the Ministry of Public Works is building a network of roads that is designed to connect the SIE with the main roads around Amman.

Dr. Suheimat added.

Railway offers reduced service

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-Damascus railroad will stop operating as of Sunday, and railroad traffic between the two countries will be restricted to two trains a week, from Amman to Dar'a and back on Mondays and Fridays. The time of departure from Amman will remain the same as before at 8.00 a.m.

The change has been necessitated by the decision of the Syrian authorities to stop operating all trains between the Dar'a and Damascus stations in view of the construction work currently underway to link the Homs

Filipino show comes to Amman

By Salameh B. Nehmat
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A 20-member Filipino cultural group Saturday presented a two-day show at the Palace of Culture in Amman.

The group, a selection of the best entertainers in Philippines, started their show Friday with a variety of comedy singing and folk dancing.

The show, which is the first of its kind in Jordan, was sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Welfare Fund for Overseas Workers in the Philippines. Sponsoring the show from the Jordanian side is the Ministry of Youth and Culture, Tourism and Antiquities, the Department of Arts and Culture and the Hussein Sport City.

Hundreds of Filipinos residents in Jordan attended the show as well as Jordanians and other foreigners in Amman.

Mr. Cesar Pastores, the Filipino ambassador in Jordan, said in an interview with the Jordan Times that the main purpose of this social cultural show is to improve Filipino-Jordanian relations and to entertain the Filipino workers

in Jordan, as well as to introduce the Jordanian community to the art and culture of the Philippines.

There are about 3,000 Filipino workers in Jordan. Mr. Pastores said.

Mr. Arturo Cruz, deputy administrator of the welfare fund for overseas workers in the Philippines, said one of the problems faced by Filipinos working overseas, is coping with nostalgia. The Filipino overseas worker finds himself separated, though temporarily, from family members, friends and familiar ways back home.

These ties, Mr. Cruz said, which sustain the worker in time of personal need, are supplanted by an alien environment—different people with different customs, traditions and norms of conduct. At this stage we have decided to initiate this social-cultural project to help ease the psychological and emotional stress the overseas workers are facing.

The show is led by Bert "Tawa" Marcelo who was made the 1980 entertainer of the year, and who later became the first comedian in

the Philippines.

Diomedes Maturan, the singer who is considered the Perry Como of the Philippines and is described as a favourite of both the old and the young.

Gloria Manila, another singer who uses her voice to full advantage in delivering her varied repertoire which includes modern jazz and Filipino pop tunes. Also the versatile and gifted Lirio Vital with her right combination of wit and intelligence started at the show and dazzled the audience with her songs.

Fred Panopio, another entertainer with the group, added spice to the show with the Gerry and Mandy duo singing plus Yoyoy Villame, who makes people laugh at the first line of his every song.

The event, which was put on Friday and Saturday evenings at the Palace of Culture in Amman is a part of a wider tour which includes Dubai, Qatar, Kuwait, and Bahrain. The Middle East was chosen for the initial tour because of the large number of Filipinos working in the area.

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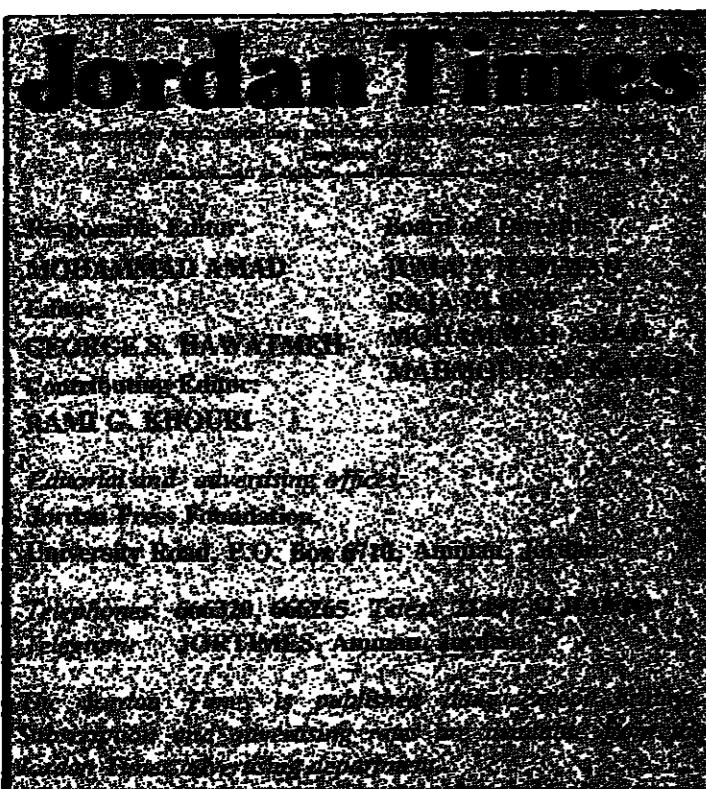
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They gain, we pay

WHEN U.S. and Israeli officials say that the Washington visit of Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, and Moshe Arens, the defence minister, had been a diplomatic success, there is no reason to disbelieve them. Israel has virtually got everything it wanted from the talks, while Washington is most probably pleased that Israel is happy.

Shamir and Arens went to the U.S. to explain to President Reagan that their government's decision to redeploy in Lebanon was final, and they got Washington to accept it. Never mind that the two ministers, or at least Shamir, did agree to state publicly that Israeli redeployment in Lebanon would be the first stage in a total withdrawal, because he made such a statement before he was even called to Washington. The concession, if it has any meaning at all however, has little practical effect since any further Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory would still be contingent on a parallel Syrian pullback from the Bekaa Valley and the north of Lebanon.

Shamir and Arens also seem to have convinced the Reagan administration that Damascus would not agree to withdraw its troops even if the best of American carrots were dangled in front of its nose. In that respect, Bud McFarlane, the new U.S. envoy to the region, should be coming to Damascus with withdrawal timetables from Lebanon, rather than with offers on the Golan Heights, according to each and every report on his Middle East tour of this week.

Assured of more economic and technical aid from the Americans following their visit, the two Israeli ministers should have one more cause to be further pleased with their U.S. trip. Neither the president nor his assistants nor anyone, Israeli or American, suggested to them during their stay in Washington that the Reagan plan for Middle East peace was still a viable option. And Shamir and Arens must have been indeed happy to see that the Reagan administration has finally given up hope of arranging a broad Middle East peace agreement.

For Israel then, the latest round of talks with the U.S. had been a ringing success.

All no doubt at the expense of the Arabs.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Building on mere words

BEFORE THE U.N. Security Council now is a draft resolution submitted by the Arab group condemning Israel's repressive policies in the occupied Arab territories. Jordan's U.N. Ambassador Abdullah Salih said that the events in Hebron and Israel's continued terrorist actions are aimed at the eviction of the Arabs from their land, and that all this is being done under the eyes of the world. We believe that a unified Arab political stance is now required to explain to the world the truth about the events in Hebron and to expose Israel's arbitrary measures. We do not want to see the Security Council used as a mere forum through which Arab delegates deliver fervent speeches, nor do we want to see the U.S. using its veto to stymie the Arab resolution condemning Israel's policies. The American veto constitutes a very strong barrier against all Arab attempts to gain a global condemnation of Israel's policies, and forms a sort of failsafe political security for the Zionist state exactly in the same way as the American weapons and financial assistance constitute a strong barrier which protects Israel militarily and economically. Even if the U.S. does not resort to the veto and if Israel is condemned for its policies, the resolution will not mean anything unless the Arabs back it up with a unified political and military force directed at regaining their rights.

Al Dustour: U.S. capitulates again

ISRAELI FOREIGN Minister Yitzhak Shamir Friday returned from a visit to the United States with American approval of Israel's redeployment plan in Lebanon. It seems that Israel's determination to carry out its plan forced the American administration to back track on its promises with regard to the issue. This is typical of numerous American actions in the past whenever the pressure is put on Washington by the Zionist lobby or by Israel's rulers. The Reagan administration, through its negotiations with Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens, and in talks with the Lebanese president had pretended that it is adhering firmly to its declared position of opposing Israel's plan for a re-deployment in Lebanon, and is insisting on a total withdrawal. But the Israelis have been able to force Mr. Reagan to renege on his promises and change his government's views.

The Israelis did better than even this by extracting from the Reagan administration promises for more military and financial assistance. These underhand American political dealings ought to prompt the Arabs to re-examine their position and re-assess their dependence on the United States and its initiatives for settling the crisis in Lebanon. They should realize that America lacks credibility and its policy leaves only frustration and failure in its trail.

Sawt Al Shaab: Unity missing ingredient

THE ARABS have reached their lowest ebb, and have declined to a shameless level of disunity, weakness and despair. That is why they impotently resort to the forum of the United Nations and continuously seek the help of big or 'friendly' powers to save them from troubles caused by themselves or by the Zionist enemy. Other nations only look on at their Arabs with pity and they sometimes issue statements of condemnation or support (as the case might be) but without raising a finger to help their Arab 'friends'. We are not helping ourselves either on the contrary we are intent on perpetuating our internal differences, and encouraging warring factions in Lebanon and other parts of the Arab World.

We are continually being dismembered as we are bound with fear, frustration and apathy towards the events in the Middle East which threaten our own future and destiny. The superpowers wait for the prey to fall, so they can share it between them and divide the spoils. The big powers look down on us from an angle which only serves their own purposes and interests. They are not really interested in our progress and our destiny. The Security Council, which we are seeking for help, is dominated by America's veto and faced by a total Zionist disregard and disrespect for its resolutions. We only lack one thing: Unity of action and political strategy. If we have these, we can unify our ranks and point all our guns towards our common enemy.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Self-interested U.S. serves Arabs better

SAN FRANCISCO — One of the curious things about the American economy is the fact that the media are talking about recovery within the U.S. while the dollar remains very strong on international currency markets. Stranger still is that interest rates remain high. When the dollar is strong and interest rates are high, it usually means the U.S. central bank (Federal Reserve Board) is trying to cool down an overheated economy. That was the case in 1969-70 when Mr. Nixon tried to restrain an inflation generated by the Vietnam war. And when he wanted to get the economy going again through "reflation," he devalued the dollar and got interest rates down. The present condition is a very strange one and has people throughout the world very concerned. The reasons are simple.

If the dollar remains strong and interest rates stay high, it means investors will invest their money in more money rather than in production. Why

risk money in producing something for a five per cent profit if money market offer 10 per cent or more? And, especially, why work hard for short-term gains if one can make cheap and easy money by buying long-term government bonds which give one dazzlingly high rates of return, say 10 per cent and more?

Thus the American financial system acts as a gigantic vacuum cleaner sucking in money from all over the world. That means such money is not available as capital to go into production. So it is not surprising that even as the U.S. economy goes into recovery, economies in other countries remain caught in recession. This is particularly true in Western Europe.

But why has the domestic American economy recovered? Why is the same process of money chasing money not going on in the U.S.? It used to, until the beginning of this year. But then something changed. The U.S. government

began to practice some very clever policies of bringing some interest rates down but acting so as to keep others up. So interest rates for building a house or buying a car have come down within the U.S. Personal income, despite unemployment, has remained high in the U.S. So that means people do have money. They did not buy houses and cars in 1981 and 1982 because interest rates were high. Now they buy, not just because interest rates are lower, but because they fear inflation could reappear and interest rates could go up again. This is also true of furniture. These are big items in the economy. So when producers start producing more houses, cars, furniture, this has a big stimulative effect on the domestic economy. But it means much less for foreign economies. We import no houses and little furniture. We do import many cars, but most Americans still buy American cars. So what our government has done is to carry out policies

that absolutely benefit the U.S. first. We are trying to stimulate the U.S. economy, but at the same time we want to suck in all the dollars we can from abroad. One reason is to strengthen the dollar, which is the only real global currency. But another reason is that our mighty banks need vast amounts of money to keep lending to the many countries that need them. And it is not just development projects that need the money, but impoverished governments, already deep in debt, that must borrow more and more just to stay afloat. Our neighbour Mexico is a prime example.

Many people in other countries do not yet see the fundamental change that has come over the American government in the last years. The U.S. is no longer the grand and powerful "Uncle Sam" of the post-war years when we were ready to "help" the entire world. And we could help because we were so rich and wise and capable. Now that has changed.

understand but are very worried because their power within the U.S. has depended so much on the U.S. being willing to support Israel against U.S. national interest. The Arab World should not be so worried because a U.S. acting in its own interests, however clumsy, is still better for them than a U.S. acting from high and lofty ideals, a situation that has always done damage to Arab peoples and nations.

It is this new fundamental policy of self-interest that people in other countries must understand about the U.S. Our government is going to try to first get the U.S. economy moving again, and first it will fight with all its might on international money markets to get all it can. That way, so the Reagan people argue, the U.S. has a chance of once again becoming rich and powerful.

The angriest at this policy are the French and the Germans, but they at least understand what is happening. So do the Japanese. The Israelis

Kissinger strikes again

IT MIGHT have been arms control and should have been the middle East. Instead it is the palpable dread of disaster in Central America that has impelled the Reagan administration to seek the help of Henry Kissinger.

If the former secretary of state is wanted to supply a sense of global perspective to two years of panicky military responses, it is not

that regime is not marked by Washington for overthrow, can it not be easily insulated from El Salvador's civil war? Why is "our" side in El Salvador incapable of the most elementary respect for human rights that would broaden its appeal and remove its reputation for corruption? Why, in any case, is this fixation with Central America diverting attention and resources from even more pressing crises in the Western Hemisphere, like the austerity now jeopardising a democratic transition in Brazil? To those doubts and fears the administration has responded mainly with slogans and disingenuous mumblings.

An extraordinary commission of citizens is at best a poor way of giving a reasoned answer. What is more, the failure to appoint to it some notable doubters, like Senators Mathias or Moynihan, can only diminish its influence. Still, Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic gifts are as outsize as his faults. And he understands the piranha ways of bureaucracy, perhaps too well. He needs no tutoring on his own vulnerability as a devious meddler against an elected leftist regime in Chile and as a coddler of Latin dictators. One must assume

that he wants no suicide mission into history.

The prize in Central America is to locate the space for compromise before much more that is precious is lost. Blueprints for a Marshall Plan of aid will lead nowhere if the present martial plans are not put aside. Even the authors of those proposals smell their failure as they seek a 40-per cent increase for covert and overt military operations in Central America. Such an increase, an administration report concedes, "may be perceived as incremental escalation to stave off defeat for the time being, without any clear strategy for success -- an awkward parallel with Vietnam."

The parallel is sinister as well as awkward. As Mr. Kissinger's appointment was announced, so were war games in the Caribbean, with the aim of showing that U.S. naval ships can blockade Nicaragua. When Senator Jackson proposed the idea of a commission on Central America, he pleaded for creativity to end a policy paralysis -- not for a prestigious endorsement of incremental interventionism.

Given time and room to manoeuvre, Mr. Kissinger might still vindicate the arts of diplomacy. If that is not what the president wants, this commission is pointless and no place for honorable service.

— The New York Times



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U.S.-Soviet Strategic Talks adjourn

By Sidney Wettland
Reuter

LONDON — U.S.-Soviet Strategic Missile Talks are adjourning after mutual concessions that have raised slight hopes in an otherwise gloomy arms control scenario.

Parallel negotiations on European-based nuclear missiles broke for a summer recess two weeks ago, with both sides seemingly headed towards more rather than fewer weapons.

While U.S. officials label the Soviet stand in the Euro-missile talks "rigid and uncompromising," they acknowledge "positive moves" by Moscow in the strategic negotiations.

Although separate, both sets of talks are in Geneva and follow the same format, two months of hard bargaining, then a two-month break for reflection. The strategic talks, just into their second year, are due to adjourn next Tuesday.

The Reagan administration says a draft treaty it tabled early in July demonstrated flexibility on key issues, while Soviet concessions were limited to "non-central areas."

Chief U.S. negotiator Edward Rowny, in a round of visits to NATO capitals, has told allied governments a strategic arms accord may be "theoretically possible" in about 12 months. This would be before U.S. presidential elections in November 1984.

In the strategic field, Mr. Reagan has altered U.S. proposals radically in an attempt to reduce warheads and to move both sides towards less menacing single-headed missiles.

According to Western sources, he has dropped demands for a ceiling of 850 land-and-sea-based missiles on each side and will now accept about 1,200, closer to the 1,800 overall limit proposed by the Soviet Union, which also includes bombers.

He is ready to compromise on his target of 2,500 land-based warheads, if total destructive power is significantly reduced. U.S. proposals aim to limit

Moscow's big multiple-warhead SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19 missiles, all capable of taking out America's land-based missiles in a first-strike attack.

Mr. Reagan has compromised also by agreeing to discuss bombers and slow-flying cruise missiles in a single strategic package instead of leaving these categories until a second phase.

The Soviet Union has abandoned efforts to limit the U.S. to four to six new submarines, and now calls for limits on cruises with a range of more than 600 kilometres instead of demanding an outright ban on this type. Western sources say.

Moscow has also revised its proposals to provide for confidence-building measures in advance of a full strategic arms treaty. Western sources say.

Soviet negotiators oppose a separate agreement and are holding out for advance notification of nuclear testing and for weapons "exclusion zones" to be put into a single arms pact.



Unexpected austerity measures disappoint Zimbabwe socialists

By Rodney Pinder
Reuter

HARARE — Zimbabwe's socialist Government has been forced by world recession and two years of severe drought to adopt orthodox conservative economic policies which could endanger its political power base.

The pattern is reflected in the \$2.8 billion budget itself with more than half of recurrent spending scheduled to take place in education, defence, health and home affairs, including the police. Capital spending in the public sector, seen as essential for growth, is being cut by 17 per cent to \$781 million.

Critics of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government accuse it of losing control on public spending, especially on social services, administration and defence.

The next 12 months will be crucial for Mr. Mugabe and his finance minister. Political analysts say their reputations are on the line, not least amongst the hardcore leftists of their own ZANU-PF party.

If the tough, conservative budget fails to bring economic dividends in the coming year there will be no shortage of critics calling for strict adherence to Marxist-socialist principles studied in the bush when ZANU was a guerrilla force fighting white "capitalist" rule.

Both men need a rapid turnaround in Zimbabwe's economic misfortunes so that Mr. Chidzero can present a kinder budget in 1984 in the run-up to the first post-independence general election which must take place by February 1985.

Mr. Mugabe has pledged to go to the polls on the platform of making Zimbabwe a one-party ZANU-PF state.

Mr. Chidzero said Zimbabwe was a nation on trial. The government is clearly in the dock with it.

More American sympathy towards Arabs

By William C. Adams

Never before has any significant share of the public openly aligned themselves with the Arabs against Israel. Now, for the first time, three out of ten Americans say they sympathise more with the Arab nation than with Israel.

The change did not come overnight. Starting in 1977 and 1978, large numbers began to see Menachem Begin as intransigent and arrogant, to object to Begin's policies toward the West Bank, to develop some concern for the status of the Palestinians, and to listen to the arguments of moderate Arab leaders — most crucially, to Anwar Sadat.

By 1981 public attitudes had undergone some powerful revisions. The Middle East was no longer seen as David vs. Goliath, U.S. friend vs. U.S. enemies, good vs. evil. David was by then equipped with considerably more than a slingshot; a few key Arab states had become widely known as fairly pro-American; and the automatic presumption of Israeli virtue had vanished.

However, these and other changes had not diminished the fundamental, long-standing American loyalty to the state of Israel. Specific disappointments with Begin were divorced from the public's continuing commitment to Israel as if Begin were temporary, while Israel's struggle against extremists bent on its annihilation was long-term and real. Although Begin suffered, in American eyes, from comparisons to Golda Meir or Anwar Sadat, he profited greatly from contrasts with Yasser Arafat or Muammar Qaddafi.

Just prior to the Israeli drive into southern Lebanon, I wrote that there was "no guarantee that objections to the Begin government will not eventually erode the broad support for Israel" and that there was an "unappreciated potential for volatility" in U.S. public opinion toward Israel and the Arabs. Four months later, distaste for Begin's government finally shattered the barrier that had served to keep the image of the state of Israel so highly positive and distinct from that of the prime minister and his retinue.

This change should not be exaggerated. Americans have not embraced Yasser Arafat and dismissed Israel; there remains a potent emotional attraction to Israel. But something significant has happened. For five years, positive evaluations of Israel were immune to vicissitudes in negative reactions to Begin policies. In August and September of 1982, however, one large share of the public began to hold Israel accountable for Begin, a new outlook that may

portend even greater changes in the future.

June 6 to Aug. 12

Preliminary American reactions to the limited operation in southern Lebanon were divided (40 per cent favoured, 35 per cent opposed). — Gallup, June 11-14). Later evaluations were much more censorious. By July, less than one-fourth said they approved the invasion, while one-half said they opposed it (Los Angeles Times, July 5-8; Gallup, July 23-26).

One further indication of the strength of the disapproval is shown by a Harris question which put the ultimate outcome in the best possible light:

If the conflict ends with all military powers — Israel, Syrian and PLO — finally getting out of Lebanon, do you think the Israeli move into Lebanon was justified or not?

Because Americans so often judge policies (like Reaganomics) by their accomplishments, rather than by their techniques or theory, and because Americans overwhelmingly wanted to see the Lebanese "rule themselves" (Harris, July 18-22), one would expect this formulation to elicit strong contingent support for the "Israeli move". (Harris even avoided the tougher word "invasion".)

Despite this highly favourable wording, in early July only 44 per cent would give approval, while 36 per cent still insisted the action was unjustified, and 20 per cent were not sure. By the first week in August, there was no longer a statistically significant plurality in Israel's corner, even with the happy-ending scenario; 43 per cent approved and 42 per cent had come to disapprove.

One of the key reasons for the reluctance to sanction the invasion seemed to be the belief that civilian casualties were out of proportion to the military threat to Israel. A steadily increasing share of the public agreed with the loaded assertion that "Israel was wrong to go to war and kill thousands of Lebanese civilians". Harris polls found that in the third week of June, 49 per cent agreed; in the second week of July, 52 per cent agreed; and by the first week in August, 63 per cent agreed and only 29 per cent disagreed.

More Americans were prepared to characterise the Israeli action as "aggressive" (42 per cent) than "defensive" (27 per cent) as early as the first week in July. By that time, people were skeptical about whether an expanded military effort would really solve anything. Only 17 per cent believed that "the serious losses suffered by the Palestinian forces will weaken a troublesome element in the area

and make (peace) agreements easier"; 48 per cent were afraid that peace talks would become more difficult, according to Harris data.

At the same time, there was no massive repudiation of Israel's action, and there was clearly support (57 per cent pro) in both June and July (Harris polls) for the initial Israeli aim of stopping PLO bases from "regularly shelling Israel". There was admiration for the "military skill Israel showed" (57 per cent).

A large segment of the U.S. public thought entry into Lebanon was a mistake, but, once involved, nevertheless preferred to escalate the effort to win. Likewise, it appears that many of those who said Israel should not have embarked on its northward drive also wanted to see the Israelis victorious. For example, only 24 per cent agreed that "the Israeli army should have attacked Lebanon to begin with". However, 46 per cent wanted Israel to "finish the job of pushing the PLO out of Lebanon", and 46 per cent wanted to see Israel stay on "until the Syrians agree to leave" Lebanon (Los Angeles Times, July 4-8).

Until the end of July and the beginning of August, reactions generally followed previous patterns in which the overall reputation of the nation of Israel escaped unscathed from skepticism toward particular Begin policies, even among the minority of Americans who most strongly objected to Begin's move. There was, in fact, an initial increase in the proportion of Americans saying they favoured Israel over the Arab nations. And, despite some disapproval of the invasion, Begin's own rating did not immediately suffer.

Americans were already divided in their attitudes toward Menachem Begin, and they remained so throughout most of the summer. Begin had never achieved the sort of personal popularity and rapport with Americans that was enjoyed by previous Israeli prime ministers. But neither was there an anti-Begin consensus.

One survey which provoked interest was a Los Angeles Times poll suggesting Begin's popularity rose sharply after the invasion. In January of 1982, the public was evenly divided into those with opinions favourable to Begin (33 per cent), unfavourable to Begin (34 per cent), and undecided or uninformed about him (33 per cent). By early July, those with favourable opinions constituted a full 50 per cent of the sample, with 29 per cent viewing Begin negatively.

Actually, much of the apparent boost for Begin was probably an

artifact of question order. The second poll inserted Yasser Arafat for evaluation immediately before Begin, with Begin benefiting immensely from the juxtaposition. But, if the shift was not entirely a fluke, it suggests that Begin's comparatively low-key style during the early summer may have paid off and that, as with Margaret Thatcher, there is some appeal to a victorious allied leader, in any event, Begin's ratings reaffirm that there was no revolution in American attitudes during Israel's march to the outskirts of Beirut.

Some analysts predicted that Yasser Arafat's appearances before network cameras would influence opinions during June and July. However, both Arafat and the PLO retained their highly negative images. Only 15 per cent had a favourable impression of Arafat and only 9 per cent had a favourable view of the PLO as of the first week in July (Los Angeles Times).

ABC News/Washington Post poll in late September found 59 per cent agreeing that the United States "should stop supplying Israel with military arms," while only 35 per cent disagreed. In the Gallup poll at that time, 50 per cent favoured suspending or reducing aid "in order to force a pullout of Israeli forces from Lebanon", 38 per cent opposed those sanctions. Also, for the first time in years, 30 per cent of American public has taken a more favourable attitude towards Arabs, the poll showed.

Yet, just as Americans continued to distinguish Begin from Israel, they continued to distinguish the PLO from the Palestinian people. A solid majority (60 per cent) clung to the idea that the PLO did not represent the Palestinian people (NBC/AP, Aug. 17), so that the negative image of the PLO did not extend to Palestinian civilians.

On balance, news during June and July seems to have intensified the complex and mixed public impressions of the Middle East which had evolved over the preceding five years. In this instance, America's ally took steps that were interpreted as courageous, skillful, and having some initial justification but that were simultaneously seen as overly aggressive and insensitive to civilian casualties — fighting against what was seen as a repugnant organisation which has terrorised in the name of poor refugees who do deserve an improved status.

Because the enemy was the PLO, misgivings about Israel were held in check. Then came (1) the continued bombings of Beirut, (2) the scoring of Reagan's peace plan, and (3) the massacre at the hands of the PLO, misgivings about Israel were held in check. Then came (1) the continued bombings of Beirut, (2) the scoring of Reagan's peace plan, and (3) the massacre at

Sabra and Shatila

Aug. 12 to Sept. 24

Starting about mid-August, a succession of surveys revealed that objections had spread past specific Begin policies and had begun, for the first time, to hit opinions of Israel itself. Heavy media coverage of the Israeli bombardment of Beirut and the agony it inflicted also exploded a bomb on the image of Israel. Six out of ten Americans concluded Israel "used more force than was necessary" against the PLO in Beirut (ABC/Washington Post, Aug. 17).

By the middle of August, Gallup discovered the largest proportion giving an unfavourable opinion of Israel in almost twenty years of ratings — 36 per cent (up from 19 per cent in 1981). Those voicing favourable views fell from 75 to 56 per cent between 1981 and 1982. Previously, whatever

identified.

First, negative views toward Begin became much more widespread. Second there occurred the first major surge in the number of people who expressed outright sympathy for the Arabs in preference to Israel. Third, sentiment favouring strong U.S. pressure on Israel increased substantially.

No other Israeli prime minister ever came close to the negative ratings given Menachem Begin. An ABC News/Washington Post poll of Sept. 24-26 showed only 26 per cent holding a favourable opinion of Begin with 47 per cent unfavourable and the rest uncertain.

More critical was the new tendency to blame Israel for Begin's policies. Previously, there had been little correlation in attitudes toward Israel and attitudes toward Begin. (In fact, Israel's ratings had actually improved somewhat during the same 1977-1981 period of increased American apprehension about Begin policies.) But, starting in August, Israel's image dropped in tandem with Begin's.

Americans overwhelmingly concluded that Israel was now linked to — and injured by — Begin. A Gallup poll of Sept. 22-23 found that 70 per cent of all Americans surveyed believed Begin's policies were hurting support for Israel in the United States. Jewish Americans were even more emphatic about Begin's damage: 78 per cent of those surveyed in Gallup's special large sample of Jews (Sept. 22-23) also agreed that "Begin's policies" hurt support for Israel in the United States.

Americans had resisted that linkage for five years, but it may be that Begin had been in power long enough that he no longer seemed "temporary". For years reporters had told Americans that Begin was popular in Israel. Throughout the summer of 1982, Americans were told repeatedly that Israel's overwhelmingly and enthusiastically approved Begin's offensive in Lebanon. By August and September, many Americans had stopped distinguishing Israel from Begin.

The most stunning product of the new linkage of Begin with Israel was an unprecedented surge in the number of Americans who aligned themselves with the Arabs in opposition to Israel. From the 1967 war until Begin came to power in 1977, the share of Americans who said they sympathised more with the Arabs stayed in the minuscule range of 3 to 8 per cent. In August, results on the "Israel versus the Arabs" question were virtually identical to years past: 43 per cent were pro-Israel and 13 per cent were pro-Arab (Los Angeles Times, Aug. 22-26).

These and other data suggest Israel's image might still have rebounded from the August losses but had not two other pivotal events followed closely: Begin's strong denunciation of Reagan's peace plan and Begin's controversial response to the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. The public opinion consequences were far-reaching. Three key shifts can be

seen:

In late September all of that changed. Two major national polls conducted between Sept. 22 and 26 asked the same question: "In the Mideast situation, are your sympathies more with Israel or more with the Arab nations?" In both polls, nearly three out of every ten Americans surveyed sided with the Arabs over Israel.

In the new Gallup poll, 28 per cent supported the Arabs. In the new News/Washington Post poll, 27 per cent were pro-Arab. The polls differed, however, on the proportions who identified with Israel.

The astonishing Gallup finding was that only 32 per cent said they favoured Israel. Given this survey's sampling error of 5 per cent, there was no statistically significant difference in the proportion favouring the Israeli and Arab sides — 32 vs. 28 per cent.

The ABC News/Washington Post poll, on the other hand, showed a much smaller drop in support for Israel — 48 per cent down from 55 per cent in March.

Some columnists have argued that the anti-Begin demonstrations and editorials in the wake of the Sabra and Shatila massacres ought to reestablish some distance between the image of Israel as a nation and the image of the current prime minister. Yet Americans who have made that link still see Begin in power with the apparent support of most of his countrymen. It seems unlikely that a few demonstrations will be sufficient to reconstruct the barrier protecting Israel's image from Begin's image.

In addition to the first significant realignment, September brought a newfound public willingness to punish Israel. In the past, Americans had usually resisted options such as cutting off aid, even when they objected to certain Begin policies. Again, the old logic was not to risk hurting the state of Israel because of problems with the current prime minister. This logic was increasingly rejected.

The ABC News/Washington Post poll in late September found 59 per cent agreeing that the United States "should stop supplying Israel with military arms" while only 35 per cent disagreed. In the Gallup poll at that time, 50 per cent favoured suspending or reducing aid "in order to force a pullout of Israeli forces from Lebanon". 38 per cent opposed those sanctions.

Again, it is important to remember that a plurality of Americans are still definitely concerned about Israel's fate and that there has been no complete turnaround in American attitudes.

Nevertheless, a plurality now say American foreign policy "leaves too much in favour of Israel" (ABC News/Washington Post) and are willing to talk to the PLO (Gallup); only 9 per cent want to see the West Bank under full Israeli sovereignty (Gallup).

In 1977, Seymour Martin Lipset and William Schneider estimated that there was a hard core of 25 per cent of Israeli supporters in the American population and that the rest of the support was "soft" in varying degrees. Many of the recent findings give their view added credence. In late September, 26 per cent were favourable to Begin: 24 per cent of all Americans surveyed agreed that the "most appropriate role for American Jews" was to "support Israel's government regardless of the Israeli government's actions".

To a large degree, the hard-core supporters of Israel still represent what Lipset and Schneider called "the only veto group" in the American electorate concerned with the Middle East because of the intensity of their commitment to Israel. Thus, although policy makers may feel a little less restraint, U.S. political dynamics may not immediately change as much as the poll results first suggest. Yet the strong champions of Israel are themselves acutely aware of the implications of a new opinion climate and the direction of current trends.

In September, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) wrote its friends:

The PLO and their supporters have chosen the battlefield — it is not Lebanon, although that is where the guns have been fired. The real battlefield is Washington D.C., and on the night news. For that is where the hearts and minds of the American people will be won. And that is where Israel's future may be determined.

Due to the Begin-Israel linkage, the hearts and minds of Americans are vulnerable to persuasion and events as never before. Altogether 11 per cent of the American public thought Israel bore at least partial responsibility for the massacre in Beirut — 49 per cent said "partial responsibility" and 32 per cent said "Israel is very much responsible" (Gallup). Only 8 per cent agreed with Begin that Israel bore no responsibility for the tragedy.

Yet fundamentally, the opinion changes of September were not so much because Americans had decided to hold Israel responsible for the Beirut massacres. The transformation started in August when many Americans decided the time had come to hold Israel responsible for Menachem Begin.

— Public Opinion

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SPORTS

Kenyans dominate Budapest international athletics meet

BUDAPEST (R) — Kenya's powerful track squad, even without evergreen Mike Boit, dominated all the men's events from 800 metres to 5,000 metres at the Budapest Grand Prix international athletics meeting Friday night.

On this showing against top class competition at the first new-style permit meeting to be held in East Europe, they must rate as a formidable force at the Helsinki World Championships in just over a week's time.

The tandem partnerships of Paul Kipkoech and Jackson Ruto in the 5,000 metres and Josphat Muraya and Paul Kipkemboi in the 1,500 strode to easy-flowing Kenya victories in both events.

Kipkoech and Ruto hammered all opposition, with Kipkoech winning in 13 minutes 33.60 seconds. Muraya and Kipkemboi coasted along at the head of the field in the shorter event, blocking any attempted challenge, and Muraya won in 3:40.81.

Saoray Koskei demonstrated Kenyan killer instinct in a hairbreadth win in the 800 metres over Cuban Alberto Juantorena, double Olympic gold medallist in Montreal in 1976.

The Kenyan challenged Juantorena on the final bend and moved fractionally ahead until the Cuban lengthened his stride and drew a good two metres clear going up to the finish.

The 10,000 crowd were already applauding what looked like being Juantorena's second 800 metres win in 48 hours, following a victory in Leipzig, East Germany, on Wednesday night.

But Juantorena, making a comeback after injury and illness, eased up for a fraction of a second. Koskei sensed the momentary lack of concentration and produced a tremendous burst of speed to win by three hundredths of a second in 1:46.43.

Paul Narracott of Australia won the 200 metres but all other men's track events went to Americans. Mel Lattany took the 100 in the absence of world record-holder Calvin Smith and Ed Moses continued his long unbeaten sequence in the 400 metres hurdles.

Soviet, Bulgarian and Polish squads were prominent in the women's and field events, although East European countries have generally frowned on permit meetings, which were approved last year by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) and introduced this year.

Organisers of these meetings are allowed to pay appearance money to the national federations of certain top athletes.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party's official newspaper earlier this month condemned the invitation as a breach of the amateur sport code, and no Czechoslovak athletes competed.

Soviet European champion Olga Mineyeva won the women's 800 metres in 2:00.33 from Bulgaria's Tonka Petrova. But Soviet Olympic Champion Jaak Uudmae

could finish only third in the triple jump behind Hungarians Bela Bakosi and Tibor Kiss.

The small but tremendously enthusiastic Canadian squad produced outstanding performance and the women were particularly successful.

Angella Taylor won the 100 metres, Marita Payne the 400 and Angela Bailey the 200. Bailey's time of 22.94 seconds earned her the vote for the outstanding woman performer of the meeting.

The men's award went as expected to hurdler Moses, the Budapest crowd's eternal favourite. They started applauding before he reached the starting block and kept on right up to the end of a lap of honour after he had reeled off his customary victory in 48.50 seconds.

Vilas, Clerc advance to singles quarterfinals

NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire (R) — Argentines Guillermo Vilas and Jose-Luis Clerc cruised to easy victories Friday night to advance to the men's singles quarterfinals of a \$200,000 international tennis tournament.

Second-seeded Vilas conducted a baseline barrage to score a 6-1, 6-3 victory over Stanislov Birner of Czechoslovakia, and third-seeded Clerc used powerful service returns to dispatch Spain's Juan Aguilera 6-2, 6-3.

Vilas kept Birner at the baseline with deep groundstrokes and allowed the 26-year-old Czechoslovak just one service game in the opening set. His blasts to the corners produced third and ninth game breaks in the second set and his match victory.

Clerc combined a blazing serve and volley game with angled groundstrokes that produced third and seventh game breaks in the opening set and a decisive final game break for the match. The straight-set victory was Clerc's 12th consecutive match triumph during which he has captured 24 of the last 25 sets.

In earlier third-round play, unseeded American Jim Gurfinkel upset seventh-seeded Henri Leconte, 7-5, 7-6.

The 22-year-old Gurfinkel scored "my greatest ever" victory over Leconte, ranked 22nd in the world, with deft sideline strokes.

He gained a decisive 12-game

service-break to take the opening set and after battling to six-all took the match-deciding tie-breaker 6-2.

Tenth-seed Mel Purcell of the U.S. beat Italy's Claudio Panatta 6-3, 3-6, 6-0 on a rain-soaked court. The 24-year-old Purcell made opportune rushes to net to produce seventh and ninth game breaks in the opening set.

"The court was unbelievably slow," Purcell said. "The balls were fuzzy and heavy. I knew that we'd be out there hitting all day if I didn't get to net for some points."

His aggressiveness carried him to a 3-2 games lead in the second set, but the unseeded Panatta answered with a pair of sideline passing shots from 30-all to produce a critical seventh game break and broke again in the ninth to take the set.

But Jaeger, surprisingly beaten

Zico arrives in Italy

MILAN, Italy (R) — Brazilian soccer star Zico, whose four million dollar transfer from Flamengo to Udinese of Italy nearly sank under Italian football regulations, arrived here Friday to join his new club.

At staff at Milan's Malpensa airport tried to assemble all his eight suitcases. Zico went to greet about 100 chanting and flag-waving fans, sparking a stampede in which an old woman was knocked over but not seriously hurt.

The world-famous midfielder will join Udinese at their summer retreat in the mountains of northeast Italy and is expected to play in a friendly match on Sunday against Hajduk Split from neighbouring Yugoslavia.

Foreign stars add colour as Bundesliga cuts costs

FRANKFURT AM MAIN (DaD) — The highest transfer fees this year in West German soccer have been paid for foreign stars. Bayern Munich have paid DM1.8m for Soren Lerby of Denmark; they hope he will fill the gap left by Paul Breitner, who retired at the end of last season.

VFB Stuttgart also paid over DM1m for Dan Corneliusson of Sweden in a bid to challenge for Bundesliga championship honours.

About 30 foreign players from 11 countries will be under contract to the 18 Bundesliga clubs in the 1983/84 football season. Most come from Denmark. Lars Braatrup and Allan Hansen of Den-

mark won championship medals with SV Hamburg last season. There are overseas stars too. They include Yasuhiko Okudera of Werder Bremen and Bumkun Cha of Eintracht Frankfurt, from Japan and Korea respectively.

Apart from the transfer fees paid by Munich and Stuttgart the Bundesliga clubs seem determined to cut costs in the season ahead.

Gunter Netzer, manager of German league champions and European Cup-winners Hamburg, says the clubs have seen sense: "Pushing up transfer fees and players' earnings had to stop. I feel sure it will not be to the detriment of German soccer."

World number two Chris Evert Lloyd, beaten by West Germany's Sylvia Hanika on Friday, also found her touch to beat Australia's Wendy Turnbull in straight sets.

Lloyd will meet Shriver in the final. She swept aside Barker in emphatic style in a match which lasted less than an hour.

World number three Andrea Jaeger of the United States bounced back to her best form to crush her compatriot Leslie Allen 7-5, 6-0 in the \$250,000 women's indoor tennis tournament at the Hordern Pavilion here.

Allen began the match with a good chance of reaching Sunday's final of the round-robin tournament having already beaten American Pam Shriver and Britain's Sue Barker.

But Jaeger, surprisingly beaten

by Shriver Friday night, recovered

superbly. She broke Allen in the 11th game and held serve in the 12th to take the first set and then raced away with the second in just under 30 minutes.

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Soviet Litvinov going for gold and record

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet hammer thrower Sergei Litvinov says he will set a world record if that is what it takes to win a gold medal at the World Athletics Championships in Helsinki next month.

Litvinov, from the northern city of Rostov-on-Don, said he was prepared to improve on the mark of 84.14 metres he set at the Soviet Spartakiad last month and throw 85 metres if needed.

"In training I've achieved this quite often. Therefore I don't think my latest record will stand for long," the 25-year-old athlete told a Moscow newspaper.

"I think it will be broken this summer even. I suppose it will most probably happen at the first World Athletics Championships in Helsinki."

Less bulky than his predecessor, Litvinov develops immense rotation speed within the circle and completes the traditional four swings with tremendous energy.

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But Jaeger, surprisingly beaten

by Shriver Friday night, recovered

superbly. She broke Allen in the 11th game and held serve in the 12th to take the first set and then raced away with the second in just under 30 minutes.

World number two Chris Evert Lloyd, beaten by West Germany's Sylvia Hanika on Friday, also found her touch to beat Australia's Wendy Turnbull in straight sets.

Lloyd will meet Shriver in the final. She swept aside Barker in emphatic style in a match which lasted less than an hour.

U.S. trade deficit shrinks

WASHINGTON (R) -- The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to \$4.9 billion in June as American exports rose at their fastest pace in five years, the government said Friday.

Despite last month's unexpected improvement in trade, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said he was standing by his prediction that the United States would register a record \$65 to \$70 billion deficit for the year as a whole.

The strength of the U.S. dollar against other currencies has been pushing the trade deficit to ever-higher levels. In May it was \$6.9 billion, a record for one month.

But exports surged a surprising 9.3 per cent in June, the largest one-month rise since March 1978, with improved sales of aircraft, military vessels and agricultural products.

Imports of oil, particularly from

Mexico, fell in June.

"We no longer live in an inflationary climate where it pays to hold onto (oil) inventories and make money," commerce department economist Mr. Ago Ambre explained.

In a statement, Mr. Baldrige welcomed the rise in exports but cautioned: "The dollar has been pushed up by our high interest rates which in turn are high because of the oversized federal budget deficit. If the dollar does not come down sharply, a still larger trade deficit is in store for 1984."

Meanwhile, there were further signs that the U.S. economic recovery will endure. Friday's monthly index of leading economic indicators showed a rise for the 10th consecutive month.

IEA official criticises Western energy policies

PARIS (R) — Western industrialised countries are not doing enough to avoid another oil price crisis in the 1990s, according to a senior official of the International Energy Agency (IEA).

The IEA's annual review of energy policies and programmes of its 21 member nations published Friday said lower oil prices present both a danger and an opportunity.

But Mr. David Jones, head of the IEA's long-term cooperation and policy analysis division, commenting on the review said: "Personally, I feel the West is doing too little."

The report highlighted a sharp drop in investment to boost efficient use of energy and develop alternative supplies in IEA countries, which include all the leading Western economies except France.

A large number of energy investments, including nuclear power plants and coal gasification plants, were cancelled or postponed indefinitely in 1982, though some of the projects are still economically viable, Mr. Jones said.

The review confirms two major trends in energy demand.

Total energy use rose more slowly after the first oil price shock in 1973 than before. Since the second price hike by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1979 energy use has declined.

Total oil use in the Western economies has declined since 1978 and is now lower than in 1973.

The decline in investment res-

ulting from economic recession and uncertainty about future energy trends has also hit energy conservation and efforts to switch to coal-firing from oil, the report said.

The IEA projections to 1995 for its three regions, North America, Europe and the Pacific show higher oil demand as economic activity picks up but still below the 1980 level.

Coal requirements are expected to increase in all three areas, and nuclear power's contribution to electricity requirements is expected to rise dramatically.

But on present estimates there are doubts about whether goals for increasing use of coal and nuclear power will be realised. Mr. Jones said.

U.K. welcomes Brandt report but makes no new promises

LONDON (R) — Britain Friday stated its belief in the principle of interdependence between rich and poor nations but, in a report on the issue, made no new spending commitments.

The government welcomed a report last February by an independent expert commission led by former West German chancellor Mr. Willy Brandt, which called for urgent action to help developing countries and so revive the world economy.

Responding to the Brandt report, Britain said it would do all it could, within the limits of its re-

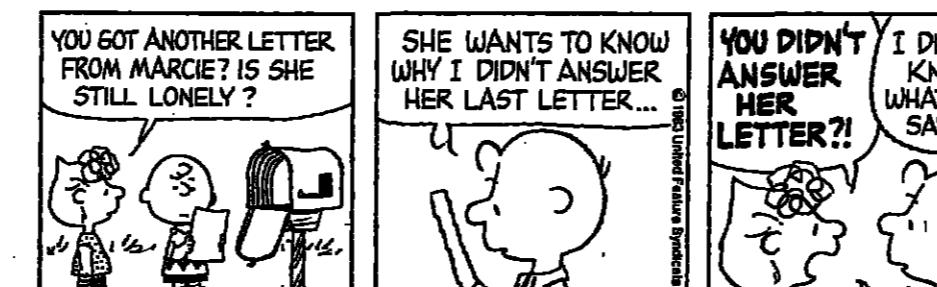
sources, to help poor countries revive their economies.

But a government report, presented to parliament and released Friday, repeated the shared view of Western nations that a long-term solution to Third World economic problems "lies in an end to the world recession and the resumption of sound lasting growth amongst the industrial countries..."

It also stressed that "no amount of external support can solve a country's problems if its domestic policies stand in the way of economic growth."



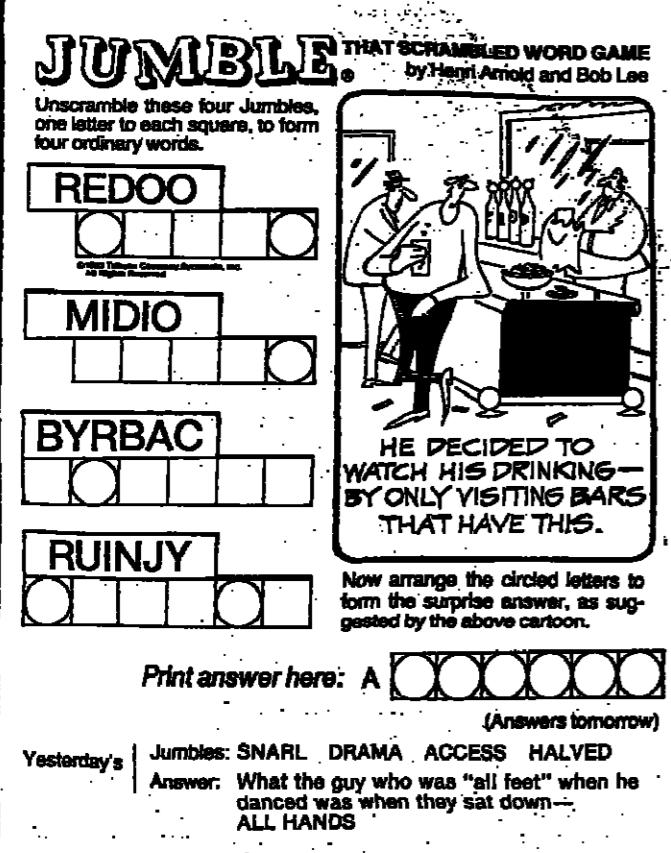
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SNARL, DRAMA, ACCESS, HALVED
Answer: What the guy who was "all feet" when he danced was when they sat down — ALL HANDS

Mixed reception likely for EEC farm cut plans

The index, designed to foreshadow future economic trends, rose one per cent in June.

This economic barometer has been rising steadily for a year, except for last August when it remained unchanged.

Mr. Martin Feldstein, the chief government economist, cited the report as further proof the recovery "is very much on track... but it is not speeding out of control."

In a statement, Mr. Baldrige welcomed the rise in exports but cautioned: "The dollar has been pushed up by our high interest rates which in turn are high because of the oversized federal budget deficit. If the dollar does not come down sharply, a still larger trade deficit is in store for 1984."

The rate of gain in the index slowed to 3.6 per cent during the second quarter. That compared with a 5.8 per cent rise in the first three months of the recovery, a robust pace that some economists feared would fizzle out.

BRUSSELS (R) — Proposals by the European Commission to curb the Common Market's farm subsidies and cut food imports will probably get a mixed reception from member states and the community's trading partners, diplomats said.

Official reaction was scant as governments were still studying the detailed proposals unveiled by Commission President Gaston Thorn Friday, after three days of what diplomats described as very difficult talks in the 14-man commission.

Under the proposals, designed to prevent rising farm costs pushing the 10-nation bloc into the red, the community would introduce taxes to discourage the overproduction of milk and reduce subsidies virtually across the board for its eight million farmers.

Diplomats said the proposals were still far from becoming community policy.

Some said they amounted to a "toothless package" likely to anger farmers who felt they were being singled out for punishment while failing to satisfy those seeking radical reform, such as Britain and West Germany.

The community summit conference in Stuttgart last month

asked the commission to propose ways of curbing the massive farm spending which has been rising faster than income. It threatens to bankrupt the community unless brought under control.

Commission President Gaston Thorn told a press conference Friday it was no longer possible to continue giving unlimited guarantees to farmers to produce unlimited quantities of food which can no longer be sold at home or abroad.

Farm Commissioner Poul Dahlager said the proposals would cut \$2.25 to \$2.9 billion off what the community would otherwise spend on farming in each of the next three years.

Diplomats said this would stop the costs rising but would not cut them significantly.

It would not satisfy countries which want them reduced to well below this year's \$14.5 billion, about two thirds of total community spending.

The proposals do not include adequate provisions for preventing farm subsidies from getting out of control again, beyond giving finance minister a possible say in farm budgets, the diplomats said.

Diplomats said the proposals

could lead to difficulties within the commission, both with agricultural nations and with those seeking more radical solutions.

Both British commissioners and the one Irish representative voted against the proposals, as did Mr. Wilhem Hafferkamp of West Germany, the commissioner in charge of the community's external relations, who favours free access for community goods to other markets, they added.

Mr. Thorn said Friday food imports could not be allowed to continue unchecked when farmers were being asked to make sacrifices.

The U.S. in particular was expected to react strongly if the community restricted access to its markets. It has already warned that a full-scale trade war may develop.

Diplomats said the commission's proposals will form the basis of the community's financial reform negotiations due to be completed at a summit conference in Athens next December.

Member states have yet to present their own ideas.

A final package will be very difficult to work out and, even if agreed, it was unlikely to bear much resemblance to the commission's proposals, they added.

Diplomats said the proposals

U.S., China reach accord on textiles

GENEVA (R) — The United States and China reached agreement early Saturday on a textile accord, official Chinese sources said.

The agreement in principle, which will be finalised later, came in the seventh round of negotiations and ends a long-simmering dispute which was affecting a wide range of Sino-U.S. trade relations.

The agreement was reached after a tough negotiating session which ended shortly before dawn, the sources said.

They added that a few minor details were still to be resolved but both sides agreed the pact could be ratified at a meeting later.

The textile pact will replace one that expired last December.

When earlier talks in Peking and Washington failed, the United States imposed unilateral restrictions on textile imports from China and the Chinese in turn said they would not sign new contracts to buy American cotton, soybeans and synthetic fibres.

U.S. officials said they were under strong pressure from American textile industry interests to take a tough stand on limiting Chinese access to the market, but that the U.S. farming lobby was pressing for a quick end to the dispute.

Peking has not commented on the issue.

However, American farmers say they believe the textile wrangle has caused Chinese purchases of their grain to drop off.

A U.S. delegate later confirmed that agreement had been reached, saying: "It was a long, long session, but it was worth it".

Friday the U.S. ambassador to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Mr. Peter Murphy, said U.S. textile industry advisers accompanying Washington's delegation had walked out of the talks and returned to the United States.

Iran to raise oil price

ROTTERDAM (R) — Iran is to raise the price of its heavy crude oil by 20 cents a barrel to \$27.10 from Aug. 10, European spot market sources said Friday.

Iran, which exports 1.8 million barrels of oil daily, is the second biggest oil producer in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) after Saudi Arabia.

On Tuesday Venezuela announced that the price of its 19.0 API degree crudes would rise 39 cents to \$25.03 and its 10 API degree crudes by \$1.5 to \$19.90.

Poland's creditors agree to lift debt embargo

PARIS (R) — The U.S. has ended 18 months of opposition to helping Poland ease its debt burden and agreed in principle with other creditors to restart rescheduling talks, diplomatic sources said.

Other Western governments had been ready to resume talks on giving Poland longer to pay its overdue debt and the sources said the U.S. stance had strained the creditor group's unity to the limit.

Talks with Polish officials on rescheduling \$2.2 billion of debt due last year were halted in January 1982 when martial law was introduced in Poland.

Poland owes about \$26 billion to the non-communist world, some \$17 billion of it to governments and the rest to commercial banks which have already given the Polish government seven more years to pay \$2.4 billion due in 1982.

When martial law ended a week ago it opened the way to restarting the talks, despite concern over how far it had changed the situation in Poland.

Poland owes about \$26 billion to the non-communist world, some \$17 billion of it to governments and the rest to commercial banks which have already given the Polish government seven more years to pay \$2.4 billion due in 1982.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today, the last day of the month, brings you the need to carry through with whatever you have already placed in motion and not to yield to a restlessness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Not a good day to get into anything new, so take it easy and keep calm, cool and collected. Avoid arguments.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some secret worry could prevent you from getting into constructive activities, if you permit. Avoid heavy conversations.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you place your energies properly if you are to gain that personal aim. Some friend could be in real trouble.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You feel like planning changes in your vocation, but this would only set you back. Spend time with kin.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Important you stay pretty close to home today and get caught up on tasks awaiting your attention. Creative ideas abound.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Concentrate on responsibilities you have assumed and don't feel imposed upon now, but plan how to discharge them properly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be sure to carry through with whatever you have agreed with associates and not try to make changes.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't argue with one who does not agree with you today but keep calm. Take care of health matters today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You want to have some expensive kind of recreation but you had better settle for the less costly.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You do not like things as they are at home and want to make radical changes but still get opposition.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are anxious to get to work with partners, but you had better wait until tomorrow for this.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Not a good day to handle money and property matters since you are not thinking very clearly and don't have enough data.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will have a myriad of ideas and will dislike being thwarted in putting them in motion, although they have not been thought out carefully first. So teach early to think the matter over thoroughly before going into it.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by Louis Sabin

ACROSS	27	Orator's problem	55	— of the North	22	Gilttary fabric
1	Joshes	28	Corrected	56	Show relief	24 "Mash" man
5	Seated	33	She really moved to get scope?	60	Assn.	26 Good name
6						

WORLD

Nicaragua reports attack by unidentified aircraft

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua, target of mounting U.S. military pressure, Saturday reported an air attack near the port of Corinto and said a U.S. warship approached its coast in an "offensive and provocative" attitude.

A foreign ministry communiqué said an unidentified aircraft flying from Honduras had fired three rockets at the islet of El Cardón, two kilometres southwest of the port of Corinto, on Thursday.

The ministry said the rockets had missed their target and exploded in the sea, causing no damage or injuries.

The U.S. government has said Soviet weapons have been unloaded in Corinto for Managua's left-wing government, which it accuses of exporting Marxist revolution to the rest of Central America.

Nicaragua's report of the air attack came after the United States announced last week it was sending two powerful naval battle groups to Central America where they would hold manoeuvres with Honduras next month.

The communiqué said the U.S. frigate "Clifton Sprague 492" had cruised to within 15 miles of the Nicaraguan coast two days before the air attack "in an attitude clearly provocative and offensive to

Nicaragua's national sovereignty."

The same day, the communiqué said, four T-33 aircraft from Honduras had overflowed the northern frontier province of Nueva Segovia in violation of Nicaraguan air space.

"These incidents confirm again the grave threats facing Nicaragua as a result of the militaristic and belligerent policies pursued by the Reagan administration and its allies in the region..." the communiqué said.

Nicaragua and Honduras have been drifting towards all-out war because several thousand right-wing U.S.-backed insurgents are operating in Nicaragua from bases in Honduras.

The conflict lent urgency to a meeting in Panama between the four countries of the "contadora" group and foreign ministers of five Central American nations, including Honduras and Nicaragua.

Nicaragua's angry reaction to the U.S. show of force, which

apart from the naval manoeuvres includes planned war games involving 4,000 troops, has cast doubt on the prospects of success in Panama City, diplomatic analysts said.

Splits evident

PANAMA CITY (R) — Costa Rica has joined the conservative allies of the United States in Central America in accusing Nicaragua of trying to impose communism throughout the turbulent region.

The charge was made by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Völker during a recess in nine-nation peace talks aimed at averting war between Nicaragua and Honduras, the closest ally of the United States in Central America.

Diplomatic analysts said the accusation, in a television interview Friday night, broke the appearance of harmony at the conference which brings together foreign ministers of the four "contadora" countries and five Central American nations.

The sharp attack echoed similar charges by the Reagan administration and contrasted with previous Costa Rican efforts to cooperate with neighbouring Nicaragua and reduce tension with its left-wing government.



GUNS NOT FOR SALE: Newsmen examine a cache of submachine guns that were among the arms displayed at the Federal office building in New York City last week. They were among \$2 billion in illegal arms, including tanks, attack helicopters and other weapons offered to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents by men who were subsequently arrested by the agents who posed as representatives of the Irish Republican Army and the Iranian government. (A.P. wirephoto)

Master of Spanish film passes away in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (R) — The death of Luis Bunuel, one of cinema's great directors, has been greeted with sadness here by fans who remember the blend of individualism, humour and irony that characterised his work.

Bunuel, who died Thursday of cirrhosis of the liver at the age of 83, was a prolific and controversial director whose films often attacked the Roman Catholic Church.

Born in Spain, he came to Mexico in 1946 with a group of Spanish exiles from Franco's fascist rule and remained a life-long opponent of right-wing repression.

Bunuel, a pioneer of surrealism, thinking came into contact with French and Spanish surrealists in the 1920's and worked in Paris for French director Jean Epstein.

His first production was "Un chien andalou" (1928), a 24-minute series of unrelated images written in collaboration with Salvador Dali during a three-day exchange of fantasies.

It was an instant critical success, but critics are still arguing over its meaning. Bunuel himself said none of them had yet realised that he and Dali diligently excluded scenes which could be said to mean anything.

"L'age d'or," a strongly left-wing film, created an uproar when it was first shown in Paris. The rightist press campaigned against it, the film was banned and all copies seized.

Earlier this year Spain awarded him its highest decoration, the grand cross of Saint Isabella the Catholic.

He leaves two sons, Rafael and Juan, the latter a promising director.

Gandhi returns to Delhi for talks on Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka reimposes curfew to curb riots

COLOMBO (R) — Troops stepped up patrols Saturday in curfew-bound Colombo after the worst bout of bloodshed to hit the riot-torn capital since violence flared in Sri Lanka last weekend.

At least 33 people were killed and 300 suspected looters arrested in Colombo Friday amid a sudden upsurge in the ethnic unrest that has plagued the city over the past week.

The fresh trouble, in which government spokesman Douglas Lyne said many houses had been gutted, broke out during a relaxation of the curfew Friday.

The capital, its curfew reimposed until Sunday, appeared calm Saturday morning as troops with rifles and sub-machineguns stepped up patrols in the worst-hit areas.

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said in a speech Friday night on state radio that political opponents were using the unrest to spread rumours and try to undermine the economy.

"Those who could not take power by the ballot are now resorting to the use of the bullet to achieve their ends," he said.

Speaking in the official language Sinhalese, spoken by the majority community on the island, the prime minister said: "everyone knows the measures the government has taken for the economic development of the country and to generate more employment."

"This created a sense of jealousy among those sections who failed to secure power during the presidential election and the referendum."

Presidential elections were held in October when President Junius Jayewardene was re-elected for a second term. His government's

term was extended till 1989 in a referendum in December.

Mr. Premadasa did not spell out which parties he was referring to but political analysts said he probably meant left-wing groups. He also appealed for calm and promised that law and order would be maintained at all costs.

The violence which has engulfed the island started with an attack on an army patrol by guerrillas fighting to establish a separate Tamil state in the North. They killed 13 soldiers.

Reprisal attacks in Colombo and other parts of the island by Sinhalese left charred wrecks of scores of offices, shops and restaurants owned by Tamils. The Tamils, who originally came from South India, number about 2.5 million on an island of some 15 million.

The race riots have left a trail of destruction across much of the island and according to official figures at least 120 people have died, with unofficial estimates going much higher.

On a trip to the central highland town of Kandy Friday, Western correspondents found large parts of the city gutted and all shops closed.

The government spokesman did not say how many people had been injured during Friday's flare-up but the health ministry appealed on the radio for blood donors, saying hospitals in the capital urgently needed supplies.

The spokesman said looters were taking advantage of the unrest. Security forces had shot dead 15 people and more than 300 alleged looters had been arrested.

A government statement denied rumours that Tamil guerrillas had made a bomb attack in the capital and said the city was safe.

NEWS IN BRIEF

4 Belgians hurt in cafe shooting

BRUSSELS (R) — Four people were slightly wounded Saturday when a gunman opened fire at a village cafe in the Fourons area, a focus of tension between Flemish and French-speaking Belgians. Police said the gunman escaped after firing 11 shots through the window of the cafe in Fourons-Le-Compte, hitting two men and two women customers. The cafe is frequented by French-speakers, who form a majority of the east Belgian commune's 4,000-strong population, although it is part of the Flemish administrative region.

Maoist guerrillas burn tourist centre

LIMA (R) — Maoist guerrillas have set fire to the biggest tourist centre in the Andean province of Ayacucho, causing more than \$1 million worth of damage, police said Friday. They said a column of about 500 members of the Sendero Luminoso (shining path) group invaded the Lusiana Hacienda on Wednesday morning, overpowered the 100 or so people working there and set fire to the buildings. The Hacienda, 70 kilometres south of the provincial capital of Ayacucho, is reputed to be one of the most exclusive tourist resorts in the area.

Spanish general allegedly arrested

MADRID (R) — The second-in-command of the army garrison in Spain's North African colony of Melilla has been arrested for "irregular conduct", a Spanish newspaper reported. A defence ministry spokesman said he could not confirm the arrest. The independent daily El País, quoting semi-official sources, said Gen. Juan Giraldez Davila, 61, had been placed under eight days arrest by his commanding officer. This was for an unspecified offence relating to the July 18 anniversary of the start of the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War. Eight officers were sanctioned recently after the socialist government said it would not permit unrest in the armed forces.

Wife saves husband from crazed bull

LONDON (R) — Farmer's wife Brenda Wigley saved her husband from a crazed bull by repeatedly ramming the animal with the family car. She went to the rescue in the family Volvo when she heard Howard Wigley's cries for help from a field in their central England farm and Belper, Derbyshire. "I must have rammed the bull 30 times," said Brenda, 46. When the bull turned its rage on the car her husband was able to scramble into the back seat and they drove off. Friday night Howard was critically ill in hospital.

Chinese minister arrives in Bangkok

BANGKOK (R) — Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived Saturday for talks with Thai officials on matters of common concern including Kampuchea. Diplomatic sources said the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and a joint strategy to keep the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh government from the United Nations were key issues likely to dominate the discussions. After a brief rest, Mr. Wu was due to hold the first of two scheduled rounds of talks with Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Saverisa. On arrival from Pakistan for a three-day visit, his first to Thailand since taking office late last year, Mr. Wu said he hoped his talks with Siddhi would strengthen the already good relations between their countries.

Manila drops major charges on German

DAVAO, Philippines (R) — The government has dropped charges of conspiracy to commit rebellion against a West German arrested in the southern Philippines last March, the provincial prosecutor said. Volker Schmidt, 41, from Hamburg, would be charged only with illegal possession of subversive literature, an offence carrying six months imprisonment on conviction, he said. Schmidt, described as a pastor and a freelance journalist, has been detained in a military stockade in Davao City.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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HAVE FAITH IN PARTNER

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ Void
♥ QJ109753
♦ A83
♦ Q42

WEST
♦ KJ92 ♦ 74
♦ 74 ♦ A8
♦ Q754 ♦ 10962
♦ 10863 ♦ A975

SOUTH
♦ A108653
♦ 62
♦ KJ
♦ KJ

The bidding:

South West North
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Double
4 ♦ Double Pass Pass
Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♠.

It's a partnership. It means, among other things, that partner is entitled to play some of the hands!

World champion Bob Hamman once said: "I have never put a seven-card spade suit down in dummy." However, we feel that he would have

Chilean court backs politicians

LOS ANGELES (R) — Film actor James Stewart has described the late British actor David Niven as a man of wonderful humour and remarkable talent.

"I knew David Niven for many years and his wonderful spirit was evident in all his many portrayals on the screen," Stewart said. "When the Second World War broke out he was the first to go back to England and he served his country magnificently."

His remarkable talent for acting was aided by his great ability to write. Both were blessed by a wonderful humour which was part of the man," said Stewart.

Niven died Thursday at his home in Switzerland. He was 73.

UFO lawsuit dismissed

WASHINGTON (R) — A judge had dismissed a lawsuit against the United States air force of holding creatures from outer space as prisoners.

A group called Citizens Against Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO) Secrecy demanded the release of "The remains of the extraterrestrial being or beings" it said the air force was holding.

The group's director, Larry Bryant, told a court Thursday a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum recently made public contained strong evidence the government was holding alien remains.

Actors pay tribute to Niven's 'talent and humour'

because he made everything seem so simple whereas, of course, it never is."

Forbes said Niven would be remembered with fondness and respect.

In Los Angeles, British actor Michael Caine said: "It's a sad day for me because he was a good friend. Thank God we have his films to remind us of his talent."

A veteran Hollywood publicity agent, Howard Seaman, said Niven had a flair for publicity.

"We threw a publicity party for one of David's films and he arrived late with beautiful Swedish twins on either arm. The next day that picture was in all the newspapers," Seaman said.

U.S. crimefighters focus on Japanese syndicate

LOS ANGELES (R) — The Japanese Yakuza criminal syndicate, a target of President Reagan's new commission on organised crime, is pouring millions of dollars into illegal and respectable businesses on the U.S. West Coast and in Hawaii, police said Friday.

They said the Yakuza, a mafia-type organisation, has more than 100,000 members, mostly in Japan. Its "soldiers" or strong-arm enforcers often have one half of a little finger cut off as a sign of membership.